PLAIN WORDS FROM THE REV. MR. WRIGHT.

HE DENOUNCES THE ACTION OF THE CLUB TOWARD THEODORE SELIGMAN. The Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, paster of the

Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church, at One-hundred-andtwenty-first-st, and Lenox-ave., in the course of his sermon yesterday took occasion to read the Union League Club, of this city, a lesson on its recent action in rejecting the nomination of Theodore Seligman, son of Jesse Seligman, the Well-known banker, on the avowed ground of race prejudice. He took incident as an opportunity to "condemn in measured terms, but with unmeasured indignation. the spirit of caste and exclusiveness which makes society sectorian, and has no proper place among

I am to-day suffering under an indignity and cannot remain silent. The crime of less humanity has been com-ulted; man, the uncrowned king, attacked by an asn-that ancient enemy, race prejudice-and I will put the ideal of truth, righteousness and love. The incident of which I shall speak is the rejection of Mr. Seligman by solub of this city on the sole and avowed ground, as published, of race prejudice, no criticisms as to character, intelligence or gentlemanliness being offered. I know a club is a private institution, with a right to govern uself according to its ideas and its will. But there a rights of common humanity which must be respected t institution, and there are sacrifices of our undoubted privileges and our legitimate pleasures which should morally be obligatory, if they may be the means of con-ferring upon others those privileges which are the birth-

right and title of every normal man.

I know that the Union League is more of a public clut most clubs, and in so far the burden of this charge han need clause, and in so far the burden of this charge falls heavier on it. I know the result was in part fore-ledd, but the man did only his duty in pressing his rights, and in his case our civilization was tried and found wasting, and our hospitable demorrizy proved inho pitable, of every man, and should be resented as a personal at. Christianity, as has been said, claims not only the whole of humanity (as universal religion) but also the whole of man (as complete morality). Under this canon was this act Christian? Solidarity is the final word of manity. Are we, then, dividers where God has not praced; are we, then, human? These are no empty questions, but full of fate. I am

ret a Jew-though a Pharisee of the Pharisees-but of the opposite party. Nor am 1 a Jew in religion. I don't expect Schigman's millions for this church. I don't approve even of the father's course, so far as I know it though I hope that I am ill informed, but I speak for humanity and justice-not arit; but justice by which humanity Byes.

Any one who rejects a Jew as a Jew, an alien as an But I speak alies, on account of race when once he has been proven to be human (i. e., with character, intelligence and social manners matching our own), thereby proves himself or her-self cutside humanity, below rationality; if not inhuman unhuman, if not irrational, then unintelligent and ignorant. and irreligious and immeral without doubt. The Union League Club has a perfect right to exclude Jews if h League Club has a perfect right to exclude Jews II in fears that there will soon be more Jews than American within its precincts; but no right to exclude Jews as Jews when they are gentlemen otherwise exceptionable. Better that there should not be left one club in this city than that there should be action taken which might-were th thing possible-wound any true man in his self-respect or settle a race prejudice on any people. The compromise of social exclusion, like every compromise, is Golless

clausishness, when taken out of its narrowness, was s power and glory to any people, the fibre of national life, and that ambition and aggressiveness were neces sary for any man oppressed, deprived of his rights and fighting for them.

Alluding to the Jew-balting of such official Chris tians as Pastor Stoecker and Pastor Ahlwardt, of Germany, he said it was of all things marvellous that men professing the Christian position should so abuse the ancient mother and nurse of their faith. For Christianity to-day, he said, is essentially Judaic, From the Jews, he said, we derive the Unity of God, the rightousness of God, the personality of God, and conception of a philosophy of history. The Aryans saw God primarily in Nature, the Semitic Jew in history representative of science and speculation; the Jew of religion and the moral life. Through the Jew the religion and the moral life. natural law that might is right was transferred into the moral law that right is might, and identified with

the moral law that right is might, and identified with the living force of God.

In conclusion Mr. Wright said: "Our very Bible, in both testaments, was all the work of Jews, and in itself naught but the autobiography of this most gifted of religious peoples in daily walk with God. It is not religion, it is not morality, it is not humanity, to bait the Jew. What, then, is it? And who are we—nay, they—that practise it? Let us have humanity. It is as bod to have man divided, stanted, maimed, mutilated. What unwhipped hypocrites are we if professing Christianity and humanity we conspire even by silence to abet and aid this evil?"

# MR. ROCKHILL'S VALUABLE GIFT.

Washington, April 16 .- W. W. Rockhill, the nev Clerk of the State Department, is a man of wealth as well as of culture, and of widely extended tavels. In the course of these he has accumulated a large collection of curios, interesting and valua-All of these he has given to the National Museum, and already two cases of them are on exlibition. As rapidly as possible the rest of the collection, which is extensive, will be displayed in the This work is delayed for two reasons just at this time. One is that the World's Fair exhibits are not quite out of the way, and the other is the lack of available space in the building. In one of cases now to be seen is what is probably the but collection in this country if not in the world of Thibetan religious emblems and articles of worship taken from the temples of that country. The arti-cles are of great intrinsic value, many of them being of pure gold. The other case contains articles com-posed of precious metals and stones used for per-conal adornment by the Thibetans.

# FUNERAL OF GEORGE J. COLLINS.

The funeral of Postmaster Collins of Brooklyn took Place last night at the Throop Avenue Presbyterian Church. Representatives of U. S. Grant Post, No. \$27, G. A. R., were present, together with represen latives of the Union Lengue Club, the Loyal Legion, ide Council, No. 625, of the Royal Arcanum, and the Twenty-first Ward Republican Association. undred letter carriers attended in a body. Andrew L Sullivan, the Assistant Postmester, was present. Members of the U.S. Grant Post, G. A.R., who acted is Pull bearers at General Grant's funeral, acted in the same capacity at Mr. Collins's funeral. The burial

CLEMENT SCOTT TO MARRY IN SAN FRANCISCO. San Francisco, April 16 .- After a tour of the world Clement Scott, the dramatic critic of "The London Telegraph," landed from the China steamer at this port yesterday to meet Miss Constance Margaret Brandon, who had come all the way from London to greet him. Miss Brandon is well-known in Lendon as an author and composer of popular music, and as soon as p rml-sion can be from Cardinal Vaughan, of Westminster, she and Mr. Scott will be married. The ceremony is ex-Pected to take place next week, in St. Mary's Ca-thedrig and will be solemnized by Archbishop Rordan.

# WHAT THE TENNIS PLAYERS ARE DOING.

The officers of the Lenox Tennis Club for 1893 are L. C. Hillier, president; T. Irving Hadden, secretary lohn Goodchild, treasurer; J. S. Burdette, captain, and George M. Townsend and Miss Charlotte Goodchild, ad-ditional members of the Executive Committee. The aal members of the Executive Committee. club's courts, at One-hundred-and-twenty-third-st. and 8t. Nicholas-ave., have been open for play for over two

Oviedo M. Bostwick, of the Lenox Tenuls Club, been elected a member of the Knickerbocker leans Club, and William E. Parker, of the Brooklyn leans Club, has applied for admission to the Lenox Tennis Club, has applied for admission to the Hobokus Club, Miss Bessie Moore, of the Hobokus Valley Tennis Club, who played such strong game for the National champlouship at Philadelphia last June, has been elected to membership in the Kings County Tennis Club. The East Orange Lawn Tennis Club has elected the desing officers for the coming season: J. Leonard

17. H. Pierson Curtis, treasurer, and F. W. Davis, H. Fountain, Merwyn Satchell, Lewis Irving and W. Hague, executive committee.
The tennis courts in Central Park will be opened or play this season about the middle of May. The thordies never allow tennis playing until the turf tomes strong and hard. Last year the courts were

officers of the Kings County Tennis Club for on are as follows: H. M. Robinson, president Bore, vice president; G. W. Tannison, president;
Borev, vice president; G. W. Tannison, secreand H. Olin Wilson, treasurer. The board of diis composed of this board of officers. Dr.
Fraser, J. W. Raymond, T. G. Hedge, T. S.
de, E. M. Payne, N. R. Norton, Jr., and A. L.
The two standing committees are made up as
is grounds committee—T. S. Pendreigh, F. G.
and J. W. Raymond; membership committee—
Last, Dr. W. N. Frazer and F. B. Story-

A STROLL AMONG THE PICTURESQUE FAIR BUILDINGS.

THE RARE COLLECTION FOR THE FINE ARTS DEPARTMENT-WHAT FOREIGN COUN-TRIES HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO THE GREAT EXPOSITION.

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE ! Chicago, April 14.-Entering the Exposition grounds by the South Park gates, one finds him-self advancing along a broad avenue with picturesque buildings on either side and on the cross streets, which are not planned with a view to angles, but rather in the direction of utilizing space. The effect is all the more pleasing in that the visitor feels himself at ease to stroll at will, rather than to follow straight lines of engineering. Indeed, this portion of the inclosure s likely to be the most attractive as the season advances and as the architectural outlines of the buildings are softened by the mellowing influences of the climate. Here, too, are trees, and the foliage, interspersed among the picturesque State buildings, will give a sort of a homelike effect to the place. Notwithstanding the tardiness of the Empire State in coming forward to take her real place of honor in this great Exposition, no New-Yorker will feel the blush of shame upon his cheek When he views the exterior of the New-York State Euilding; and still more pleased will be be, and still more quickly will his pulse beat with pride, as he enters the magnificent hall and strolls through the drawing-room on the one end and the banqueting-room on the other, and ascends the broad staircase and thence along the winding stairways to the roof and to the cupolas, from which point of lookout a splendid view of the lake, of the Exposition grounds and of the city lying in the haze to the northward is visible.

And, in its appropriate place, Pennsylvania stands side by side with New-York, and from her clock in the tower supplies the time for the little village that clusters around her. This building is so far advanced that, from an exterior point of view, one might believe that it had there for a hundred years. The green grass sloping from the foundations to the sidewalk is rooted apparently in an unbroken bed of turf soil. There is nothing around this building suggestive of incompleteness, and it is beautiful to look upon. Within there is nothing in place, but the next few weeks will see it supplied with all the comforts of a genuine Pennsylvania home. Those genial spirits, the Quaker colonists and Benjamin Franklin, are doing duty on the roof above the piazza in statuary form as sentinels, or as ideal picturesque figures in the history of that great and noble commonwealth.

To the eastward from the New-York Building stands the Massachusetts Building, and a beautiful building it is. As everybody knows by this time, this building is a reproduction of the home of John Hancock on Beacon Hill, Boston. It is three stories high, and is surmounted by a cupola in the centre. The exterior is finished in staff, in imitation of cut granite. A terrace, raised above the street, surrounds the house, which is approached by two flights of steps, one leading from the street to the terrace, and the other from the court to the house. There is just one modern innovation which palsies the hand of the visitor as he approaches the big double doors from the piazza He looks for a brass bell-knocker, and it isn't there. He fumbles around for a brass bell-knob and he cannot find it, and he begins to doubt whether he is living in the Old Colony age or some dther age. He is convinced of the latter when he observes on one of the door jambs a nice little circular rosette of walnut in the centre of which is a black button. Somehow or other instinct prompts him to touch that black spot in the centre of the rosette, and he hears the echo of an electrie bell in the hall, and in the awakening of his senses he is half inclined to turn and run away. For real effect that brass knocker or that beliknob should have been attached to the front door, even though the black button in the centre of the walnut resette was compelled to perform the open sesame act. Green grow the grasses around the sun comes and the May breezes blow the sloping lawn in front will be filled with a choice collection of old-fashioned New-England flowers. The locality of this building is destined to be nonfor as reflecting in the midst of a scene affording a view of a world's characteristics the sweet and subtle influence of New-England simplicity in the days of the Colonies.

Out of the windows in the rear of the New-York Building the little home of the State of Delaware is seen snuggling in the group of the Middle States village. It is a pretty little place, the very sight of which makes one think of planked shad and terrapin. The Nebraska and Minnesota buildings are close at hand, and both are beautiful in their design. Probably the most ancient looking, from an exterior point of view is the California Building. This is constructed in the old California mission style of architecture The outside is of plaster and it is artificially scame and cracked, and otherwise blemished in spots s artistically as to give it a remarkably antique appearance. In fact, the whole scheme of archi tectural effect in connection with all the buildings has been so completely on the line of the an tique that when all are finished and the gravel walks are made solid and the grass is growing green, where grass is intended to grow, and the water is flowing between, where it is intended to flow, it will be difficult for the visitor to imagine that all this aggregation of magnificent structure is the outcome of two years and a half of labor, and that within the space of two and a half years to come these same buildings, many of which look as if they had stood there for centuries, will have been levelled to the earth and much of the materia of which they are constructed will have passed into kindling wood and thence through flame and smoke into nothingness. The very thought of it is suggestive, not only of waste but of the destruction of a combination of striking and beautiful structures, the like of which has never before been created, and will rarely be looked

upon again. So closely in the neighborhood of the cluster of State buildings is the great Art Building that it seems to be really a part of the attraction of that locality-a sort of clubhouse or resort for the dwellers in the community. It is just ever the way from the New-York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and other prominent State build ings, and through its magnificent courts and galleries throngs of people will stroll and look upon the most beautiful collection of fine art produc tions that has ever been brought together, ear tainly upon this contirent. On the north sil of this building the work of sodding is going on and the gravel walks are being compactly laid. The exterior view is not as promising as that of some of the other large buildings, but the managers say that the 1st of May will find all the outside work done. The gratifying announcement is made within the building, on the authority of the superintendent, that 97 per cent of the exhibits are already under its roof. Certainly a tour through the structure affords promise of satisfactory condition of things on the poposed opening day. Boxes are piled up everywhere, and there is no doubt that, so far as well-directed efforts can be applied, every one of them will be emptied and its contents standing in their allotted places within the next fortnight.

All that England and Germany and Norway and Sweden have contributed is on hand. A little delay has resulted from the withholding of the Italian consignment upon some technicality in New-York. The last of the exhibits sent by France are now on the way between the scaboard and Chicago, and the galleries are all ready for their reception. The exhibits of the United States are all here, with the exception of some of the paintings from private collections, which were to be forwarded from New-York, which are understood to be already losded there and the arrival of which is looked for on Monday. The loan collection, composed of masterpicoes be modern European artists, and which are owned

SCORING THE UNION LEAGUE THE WORK IN JACKSON PARK. in this country, will soon be received. This SELECTIONS FROM THE MAIL. feature has been under the charge of Sarah Hallowell, subject to the direction of Mr. Ives, the chief of the Fine Arts Department, and Frank Thomson, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, has personally taken control of the safe shipment of these contributions to Chicago. The retrospective class of works, consisting of paintings from the Colonial days down of Charles Henry Hart, of Delaware, chairman of the committee, the other two members being Thomas B. Clark, of New-York, and General Charles G. Loring, of Boston. This collection, it

s understood, will start westward to-day. The Germans in the art department, as in other departments, are manifesting much energy other departments, are manifesting much energy in getting their exhibits in place. They are working with remarkable zeal and displaying exceeding interest in all that pertains to the Exposition. They are carnest, and seem to take a special pride in whatever they can lay their hands to in the way of contributing to the success of this vast undertaking. Already they are beginning to mount their pictures on the walls alloted to their works in oil. The galleries devoted to the United States are rapidly filling, and work is going forward industriously. France, too, is active, and her statuary and her canvases are being rapidly unpacked. A feature of the art exhibition will be the reproductions from the Museums of the Trocadero and the Louvre of Paris which the Government of France, in that spirit of cordiality which has always marked the relations of the French toward the United States, proffered to the Exposition, and which came over by the Constellation. These illustrate the development of sculpture and architecture through different periods downward to that of a century ago. They will consist of correct representations of some of the most meanificent architectural achievements in the Old World, including portals of many of the great exhedrals of France. tectural achievements in the Old World, including portals of many of the great cathedrals of France. As they are seen now in their rough state they are interesting; when erected and polished and tinted and stand under the glass roots of the courts of the Art Building, which are already being curtained for the production of the best effects upon this collection, a beautiful picture will be presented.

presented.

It is understood that this is really the first international exposition in which Russia has taken an active part, especially with respect to the fine arts. A direct effort was made to secure taken an active part, especially the fine arts. A direct effort was made to secure the co-operation of Russia, and with that view Professor Ives made a trip through the great Empire of the North of Europe, visiting the museums and the galleries of Moseow and of St. Petersburg. The result is a generous response, and the class and quality and numbers of the exhibits received from Russia justify the professional opinions that hereafter the artists of Russia will take a high place in the ranks of European masters, and, it is predicted, will fill a place only opinions that hereafter the artists of Russia will take a high place in the ranks of European masters, and, it is predicted, will fill a place only second to France, even if the point of equality is not really attained. The kindly disposition on the part of European governments toward the the part of European governments toward the art display is manifest by the fact that they applied for, in some instances, three-fourths more space than could possibly be allotted to them. France asked for 80,000 feet of wall space, and only 31,000 feet were given to her; Germany wanted 44,000 feet, and she received less than 20,000, while England, in response to her appeal for 50,000 feet, received only about 20,000. The space allotted to the United States is about 36,000 feet. The east pavilion is devoted almost exclusively to France. Along the western Edleries of this pavilion the loan collection, which consists largely of French masterpiëces, will be distributed. England will have the southerst section of the central pavilion, the two western galleries being reserved for the use of Canala. To the United States has been assigned the northeast section; Germany will occupy a large portion of the northwest section of the central pavilion, while the southwestern section will by divided between Spain, Russia, Holland and Japan. The west pavilion will have in it Austria, Belgium, Italy, Denmark, Norway and Sweden. All the courts of the building and the retunda-will be devoted to the building and the retunda-

Sweden.

All the rourts of the building and the rotunda will be devoted to the display of statuary, and in the galleries the different countries will be allotted space for an exhibition of etchings, engravings and the like. While nothing is actually in place in the courts, many of the pieces of statuary are already unpacked and exposed to view. One sees in the east court, for instance, a number of plaster casts—the Rogers cast of Lincoln (1892); the east for the statue of Shake-speare, to be placed in the South Park of Chicago; a cast also of Partridge's Brooklyn statue of Alexander Hamilton. And there are busts, too, by the same artists, of Edward Everett Hale, James Russell Lowell and others. But the bust of busts, that must impress every one who views the groups of statuary in their initial condition, will be that of Mark Twain in bronze, by Lucila Varney. Everybody who has read "The Innocents Abrond" will remember Mark Twain's visit to the Italian gallery. The guide pointed out to him a bust of Christopher Columbus "Christopher Columbo on a bust?" was the exchamation of the humorist in a half-interrogatory, half-oredulous tone. And now comes Mark Twain himself, conspictfously on a bust, on a great occasion intended to do honor to him whose freshly discovered "busting" proclivities seemed to cause the head of the verdant tourist of u score of years ago to fluctuate to the right and left in obedience to the emotions of incredulity and incomprehensibility. the emotions of incredulity and incomprehensi-

TRIAL TRIP OF THE ERIE'S BIG LOCOMOTIVE The E. B. Thompson, the locomotive made in Pateron to be exhibited at the World's Fair by the Eric Rallroad, was in the Eric yards at Haversack Satur tay. The locomotive's first run was to Nyack, resterday, over the Northern Rallroad of New-Jersey, Engineer Scribner, of the latter road, will take it to lacago in a few days.

# DISCUSSING THE SLOCUM-BOYLE MARRIAGE.

There was much discussion among the member f the Brooklyn Tabernacle yesterday over the layed announcement of the marriage of Clarence R Slocum, the second son of General Slocum, and Mis-Anna Louise Boyle, which took place at the class of the revival services held at the Tabernacle April 6. Contrary to the first reports the young coupledld not go to New-Jersey for their honeymoon, but have been living with the mother of the bride, at No. 527 Pacificst. The marriage was not officially amounced until Saturday, when General Slocum de-clined to discuss it. Dr. Talmage said that had he known who the young bridegroom was he would nave proceeded with the cremony without making

# THE PANAMA IN FRANCE AND IN AMERICA.

One more evidence of the reluctance displayed by ome parties in France to permit full light to be treular just received here from Paris, at the momen of a reconstitution of the Canal Company to be dis ussed in New-York papers. The author of this ircular, which is addressed to the directors of French ournals, is M. Joseph Aron, a banker, who is well mown in this country, as he lived for many years a San Francisco and in this city, as the representaive of the bank of Lazard Freres. He published a book, "The Two Sister Republics," recalling the many reasons which should make the two nations nxious to maintain with each other a still stronger friendship than with any other people. M. Aron ays in his circular letter, in regard to the Panama nvestigation Committee appointed by the United

intes Congress: "That committee devoted several sittings to inter ogating the American Committee of the Canal. As Paris newspaper has seen fit to publish those in errogatories, which are, however, of considerable in erest to the Panama stockholders, I considered it iseful to translate them, and to call your attention the most Important extracts from them containe a my pamphlet, 'The Panama in America,' which I ent you, the last page of which, 'The Panama Rallwas especially worthy of your attention.

ace of the publisher's fears, and especially on acount of the refusal of one of the great Paris paper print even the advertising notice of this pamphlet concluded to assume the entire responsibility

M. Aron forwarded at the same time the full ranslation of the final report of the American Comnittee of Investigation, with the text in English. He closes by declaring that it is "of incontestable interest to the Panama stockholders' that they should act on the lines laid down in the closing should act on the lines and down in the closing sentence of the report of the American committee: "It is to the interest of the United States that the American people should absolutely control an outlet across the isthmus at some point which shall be used for the benefit of American trade in general as an open and continuous competitor, affording no opportunity for entangling subsidies from great competing lines of chance of falling into the grasp of any monopoly through stock manipulation."

As was to be expected, several cases of typhus fever were found yesterday among the recent lodgers in the Twenty-fourth Precinct Police Station. William Still, thirty-seven years old, No. 112 Bowery; Charles Raumbeauss, twenty years old, no home; William Smith, thirty-eight years old, and Patrick Velly, no home, were taken to North Brother Island from no home, were taken to North Brother Island from the Bellevie Hospital suffering from the disease, smith and Kelly were among the cighteen tramps who lodged with the man Richards in the West Sixty-eighth-st, station a week ago, and in all probability contracted the disease from him.

SOME THINGS PUZZLING IN NEW-YORK. A VISITOR FROM THE PACIFIC COAST WHO HITS ON SEVERAL PROBLEMS.

To the Editor of The Tribune Sir: Would you allow a visitor from the Pacific Coast to ask a few questions, which I would not do to the Centennial date, 1876, is under the charge but for the fact that my Pacific Coast stupidity has been unable to solve the problem, and my edition of "The Century Encyclopaedia" contains no reference to the matters in question. To premise Sunday being a fine day I decided to go to the Park I went up by stem, and getting off about seventy lifthest, or thereabouts, I found the perk walled in, and I had walk what to me was a considerable distance to find an entrance. Now, first, I want to know what objection is there to having many entrances and exits, at least for foot passengers, thereby saving that hunting for entrance and exit which is now necessary? Second, On finding the obelisk, I was so stupid as

desire to look at it from the road, that being the only place where the perfect hieroglyphics can be een to advantage; but I was told by a policeman that it was against the rules to stand there, the only place where it can be seen properly. Why is this? Third, desiring a nearer view of the monument, I was compelled to make a jong detour partly under

ground, when a few stone steps up the bank would have placed me where I wished to go. Again, what Inscrutable idea had the Commissioners in this action? Fourth, On reaching the monument, I hunted for something relating to the history of the monolitiz Gorringe and the word "Plans;" that was all. Now, presume that the hieroglyphies, or at least a por-ion, have been deciphered. Why is not the translatory of the Khedive's gift, and the mechanical and money means by which Lieutenant Gorringe brought the obelisk to its place? This is another why, for if there is anything on the crab's claws to denote these acts, I dely anyone but a crab to find it out.

up to the Park to see the picture gallery, and found it closed for a fortnight to make changes. Again I ask, Why! Is it necessary to close the whole museum because in some of the rooms changes are being made? Could not one room at a time be closed. made? Could not one room at a time be closed, so that people who spend their time and money to see the Museum of Art which New York is so justly proud of, should not have to go away disappointed. Again, without in any way desiring to Infer that New-York is not away ahead of London, Vienna, Berlin or Paris, yet, for a pedestrian stroll through a park it is sometimes pleasing to walk where the driving takes place. It adds to the brilliancy of the scene, and I believe if there were footpaths alongside the main driveways, where a friend could be recagnised, it would add to the pleasure of the carriage occupants, because there are some respectable people, and I have known of even some wealth ones, who prefer walking; but I was surprised to be informed by a policeman that I must not even walk in the driveway, and as I was warned not to walk on the grass. I had to come to my hotel and write this letter with the desire to intow why is all this. And if I don't get the information it will be because of the tenth of Fundreary's saying, "that there are some things which no feller can find out." E. L. G. 8.

Fifth Avenne Hotel, April 8, 1803.

#### TRADEMARKS IN BULGARIA AND GREECE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. a Merchandise Marks act has been recently passed by the Bulgarian Sobranje, and that a bill for the protection of industrial and trademarks has passed he second reading in the Greek Chambers. Bulgarian act provides that those who wish to retain the exclusive use of a trademark must submit it for registration in the prescribed manner. The period of protection is ten years, renewable. According to Article 20 manufacturers and merchants who have already adopted any mark for their goods may apply to have it registered within six months from the publication of the law in the "Official Gazette." After that term their trademark will be considered After that term their trademark will be considered as null. It is important, therefore, that American firms take immediate steps to register their marks in Indigatia. Infringers of registered trademarks are subject to heavy penalties. The Greek bill also provides for a system of registration under which ten years' protection crenewable will be obtainable. Foreigners must produce certificates showing registration in the country of origin in order to be able to secure registration of their trademarks in Greece. Infringers of registered trademarks will be liable to fine and imprisonment.

F. W. PARKER, Manager the British and European Patent Agency. New York, April 11, 1893.

#### SOME CHANGES IN VALUES. To the Editor of The Tribune.

sir: Considering that the only hope for the re-peal of the aiver law by the present Congress, whose erm has just begun, hies in bringing a popular pressure that will change its views to hear upon it, the community of large exhibits a marvellous unconcern. eive as a passenger on the Ark, and who consoled bimself with the fallacious conclusion that it "wasn' raining much anyhow." The warning of intelligent ankers and of clearheaded publicists in financial matters, and the appeals of various boards of trade fall to meet with anything like the response the altuaion calls for. In spite of all that the Executive branch of the Government can do to counteract them, the threatened two years' continuance of the existing laws presents a prospect the reverse of cheerful The popular plan of finding comfort in shutting the eyes to facts has been indulged in fully long enough. The change in the relations throughout the tand involved in the substitution of a dollar worth sixty-five cents for one worth a hundred would be

omething prodictous. In the matter of rallroad bonds alone (aside from the gold obligations not affected, there are ments of over five billion (#5,000,000,000) dollars The descent to the sliver standard would practicall relieve the milroads of \$1,750,000,000 of indebtedne and enhance the value of their capital stock (ceter) paribus) to that extent at the expense of the bond wners. This is a fact that is often overlooked in the general talk about the depreciation of American ocurities owing to the danger to the standard. The apital stock representing real property would profit not lose, by the change save through disturbance

The depositors who now have \$1,712,769,026 to he savings banks would lose in value \$509,434,159. This loss, it is well known, would fall mainly on wage

carners. The United States Government, which owes (1890

less cash in the Treasury, \$915,962,112, would deprive its creditors of \$519,506,739 of their just dues. The various States and Territories owe \$228,997, 389. Their creditors would be muleted in value \$50,149.0%3. The county debts amount to \$145,048,

389. Their creditors would be mulcted in value \$80,149.0°3. The county debts amount to \$145,045,045,045. These would be acaded to the extent of \$59,766,815. Municipal debts aggregating \$724,463,960 would be worth to their owners \$253,561,041 less than they are now.

According to the last National Democratic platform, there is a real estate mortrage indebtedness in the United States of \$2,300,000,000. If so the holders of mortrages would bese \$75,000,000.

The above are illustrative figures which, it would seem, were striking enough to arouse the attention of the public. Possibly if they were placarded on all the bulletin boards in the country they would excite a salutary interest. And yet they contain only a part of the truth. They point to facts that are weightier still. People with Exel incomes, in many cases just sufficient to live on, would find themselves less than two thirds as well provided for as at trescent. Pensions, salaries and wages thefore readjustment) would be similarly diminished in value. All these are calculable matters. The incalculable one the effects of the sudden disappearance of gold ascurrency and the involved contraction, the disturbance of credit and of economic relations generally. The stupendous dishonesty in the premises fit is not necessary dwell on. Is this Nation, which is assumed to be the vanguard of civilization, really about to permit deliberately the indicated disgraceful and disastrous result to take place? Yet it will come as some as two and two make four, if the laws now in excrably bringing it to us are not rescinded; and they cannot be rescinded too soon.

AMOS W. WRIGHT.

New York, March 25, 1863.

#### HAWAHANS TIRED OF DELAY. to the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: It is about time to pretest against the shilly shallying in the United States Senate on the question of Hawsilan annexation. We are but a feeble folk at the mercy even of an Asiatic gunboat. Eut we re entitled to some decency of treatment, and the ceneral desire of all classes here is for the United The Hawaiian Government offers the United States

the Islands. Either say yes or no. It is neither just nor honorable to play dog in the manger. I you do not want us, had down your flag and get out. Some sentimental Solous in America seem to think they are dealing with the perjured and rafterous weman who was once a queen, and with an English philanthropic fraud who has dragged a modest maiden into his own side-show. What a howl of indignation would have gone up if after the Civil War some big bully had ignered the United States and begun a dicker with Jeff Davis

The Provisional Government of Hawaii represents

country. It represents the men who took the wilderness and the desert lands and made them into The Kanaka real estate before the white man came consisted of tare-patches and fish-ponds, neither of which is suitable for a crop of cane. The Kanaka to-day has all and more than he ever had before. All the gushing sentiment about the poor

seminary than of the level-headed men who manage the affairs of a nation.

The farce of Hawaiian independence has been

The farce of Hawaiian independence has been played, and the curtain has gone down on the last act. All the talk of the Kanaka being forced to the wall is nonsense. There are tens of thousands of acres of rich tand waiting for industrious men to take fortunes from them.

As a voter, the Kanaka is immeasurably better material than that to be found in many of the wards in the large cities of the United States. But who would want even a sort of glorified ward politician in control of the affairs of the country!

To put the hoodlum party in power again means business disaster and the inter ruin of the Kanaka race. Our only guarantee of stability of government and mational self-respect is annexation.

Kapuan, Kehala, March 22, 1893. J. BARNETT.

#### A REPORT ABOUT LORD CRAVEN.

THE EARL SAID TO BE TATTOOED-AN IMPROB ABLE STORY CAUSES SURPRISE.

Since the Earl of Craven came here to marry th rumors concerning him, but the report which was talked about in certain circles yesterday will probably cause more amused smiles among his New-York acquaintances and others who are interested in the international match, than any story which has been spread about the titled young Englishman. The story is alleged to have come from a prominent member of the Tennis and Racquet Club. Lord Craven has been seen at the clubhouse during the racquet matches which have recently been in progress there. members of the club who were in the plunge bath on Saturday were surprised and startled, according to this latest remarkable report, when the Earl ap peared to take a plunge, to see that he had been generously tattooed. It was declared that on his chest, tattooed elaborately, was the Craven coat-ofarms, while on his arms were shown the family crest

Not content with declaring that Lord Craven was a tattooed Earl, the man who gave currency to this unlikely, bit of gossip also asserted that a romantic story was attached to the placing of the ink-colored design in the Earl's skin.

The Earl of Craven dined last evening at the homof Miss Martin, No. 22 West Twentieth st. A Tribune reporter who called there to inform the Earl of this improbable story and the surprise it had caused among club men of this city was told by the servant that Lord Craven did not wish to see reporters. A note was then sent to the Earl explaining the nature of the rumor, and asking authority to deny that he was tattooed. Word was brought back that there was no

Some club men who discussed the alleged tattooins was the custom for silly young men in Europe to have designs marked to India ink on their arms to represent their loyalty and attachment to a concert to a weman-more frequently an actress or a concert hall dancer than otherwise-lit was not likely that the Farl or any sensible young man would use his body for a tattoood crest when a handkerchief was so much the content for a monogram. They laughed at more convenient for a monogram. They laughed at the story, calling it a joke. Others declared that the rumor was more cruel than angusing, and that it ought, if there were no truth in it, to be denied.

### PHILADELPHIA TO HAVE THE TROLLEY.

THE STREET RAILWAYS PREPARING TO AVAIL THEMSELVES OF THE CITY COUNCIL'S PERMISSION.

Philadelphia, April 16 (Special).—The Indications are that passenger railway traffic in this city will be revolutionized within a year. Permission to introduce the trolley system has been granted by the aggregate mileage of track is nearly 500, and as all the companies are preparing to push the work of installing the new system of motive power, it is likely that large parts of the principal streets will be torn up during most of the summer, while hundreds of men will be employed. Even the two cable roads are to be equipped with the trolley.

The Philadelphia Traction Company, which was the first to receive the privilege, has made contracts for the reconstruction of its whole system, which aggregates about 200 miles of track. This company started the first trolley road in this city, last fall, in Catherine and Bainbridge sts. The line is a model one in every respect, and all the others are to be patterned after it. The work of laying new rails has been begun by the Philadelphia Traction Com-pany on three other lines, and it expects to have

operated by electricity by October. ts frame of mind and prospective fate remind one early this year with a capital of \$10,000,000, to short install the troller system on the reads operate the People's Passenger Railway Company. It chased the stock of the latter corporation and announced its Intention of equipping the lines electric motors without delay.

### OBITUARY JOHN DEWSNAP.

John Dewsnap, sixty-seven years old, died at his home, No. 123 East Thirty-fourth-st., yesterday after-1000, after a lingering Illness. He leaves a widow wo daughters and three sons. The funeral will be eld at his home at 10:00 a.m. on Wednesday. The orial will be in Trinity Cemetery. The Rev. De. R. Duffie will officiate, assisted by the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan.

Mr. Dewsnap was bern at Woodstock, England, but ame to this city early in life, and received a mer-antile education here. He first engaged in the China a trade with the well-known firm of Westrey, Gibbs Hardeastle, and remained with the firm for about telve years. He then became a director in the Mechanics and Traders' Bank. Of late he had not been netively engaged in business, but was president of the Dorchester Freestone Company, No. 24 Pinesst. He had been an active member of the Church of St. John the Eaplist, Thirty-fifthest, and Lexington ave., for man very years and was its senior warden at the time of his death.

# JOHN S. CROMBIE.

John S. Cromble, the principal of Adelphi Academy, trooklyn, died yesterday at Monticello, N. Y., in his orly-seventh year. He was one of the best known educators in Brooklyn and had been in ill health for some time. He went to Monticello some time strength. He had been principal of Adelphi Academy for about a year, having come from Minns He was graduated from the University of Michigan and had spent most of his life in teaching. His home a Brooklyn was at Lafayette and Clinton aves. He \_\_\_

# CAPTAIN JAMES FRANCIS EVANS.

Captain James Francis Evans, who was well known military circles, died at the New-York Club, No. 3 West Thirty-fifth-st., on Saturday, after a few liness. The cause of death was primarily kidney rouble, but a few days ago paralysis made him beli less, and he died suddenly. The funeral will take Past Twenty ninth-st., near Fifth-ave., this afternoon, and the burial will be in Trinity Cometery to-morrow. Captain Exans was born in Philadelphia sixty-five years ago. He was a member of the New-York New York Athletic and New-York Yacht clubs, and also of several London clubs. His relatives, it is said, are all

# ANDREW J. TODD.

Andrew J. Todd, a prominent member of the New York bar, died at his home, No. 302 West Seventy eventh-st., yesterday morning. Mr. Todd was fifty seven years old. Most of his life had been spon ven years old. Most of his life had been spent New York (ity, where he was well known. In his profession he dealt principally with patent cases in the treatment of which he had made his name 58 a successful lawyer. His office was at No. 261 Frendway.

came after a lingering filness. For the last two cents he had been confined almost constantly to the pure, and since last January his death had been

expected.

He leaves a wife, four daughters and three sons.
His leaves a wife, four daughters and three sons.
His eldest daughter is Mrs. Frank Humphreys. The
funeral will be held to morrow, at 10.30 of clock, at
All Angels' Church, Fighty-first-st, and West Endave. The burial will be at Woodlawn.

#### BENJAMIN ORTON. Boston, April 16 (Special).-Benjamin Orton died

suddenly at Prookline this morning. Mr. Orton was a native of itentington, Fort Wayne County, Indiana, and was prominent in politics there back in the early A stanch Republican, he was elected Associate Justice of the Superior Court of his native tate. After several years of service on the bench, he retired to enter a mercantile cares; in Humangon. He eventually came here to live with his daughter, Mrs. Garrett, about four years ago. One of his sons, Hoey D. Orton, was a well-known neathematicin, and published several books on mathematics for school MRS. JOHN VINTON DAHLGREN'S GIFT.

THE SACRED HEART CHAPEL IN GEORGETOWN

DEDICATED. Washington, April 16.-The costly Chanel of the Sacred Heart, erected in the grounds of the George-town University by Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren, of New-York, formerly Miss Drexel, of Philadelphia, as a memorial to the memory of her first child, a son who died in infancy, was dedicated this morning. The chapel is built in the English Gothic style, fin ished in pollshed oak and has an open timbered roof. Altogether the chapel and its furnishings cost about \$50,000. Numerous bequests of necessary appurtenances have been made by prominent Catholics. These include a costly set of vestments by Mrs. Drexel. the mother of Mrs. Dahlgren; candelabra from lamp from Mrs. Ross, wife of one of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and outfits for thirty sanctuary boys by Walter S. Martin, of San Fran

The dedication ceremony was private, only about twenty-five divited gnests being present. Mr. and Mrs. Dahlgren were unavoidably detained in New-York, but they will be present at the public consecra-tion on June 9, the anniversary of the Feast of the Sacred Heart, when Cardinal Gibbons and other dignituries of the Church will take part. Among those present at the service this morning were Sena-tor White, of Louisiana, and Miss White; Messra. Frederick and Henry May, and members of their families; the Misses Rigg., of Washington; R. P. Collier, of New-York, and Mrs. Martin and Mrs. Donohue, of San Francisco.

When the Mucous Surfaces of the Bronchia are sore and inflamed, Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant will afford prompt relief. For breaking up a Coid or subduling a Cough, you will find in it a certain remedy.

Delights the conneisseur. This eigarette is not made by

Hem-O-Rene The great internal remedy for Piles. Harm-less, effective. 81 a bottle. At Druggists. Trade supplied by Byram Medicine Company, Newark, N. J.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried fer Castoria, When she became Miss, she chung to Castoria, When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

# MARRIED.

BURCHARD-WINANS-On Saturday, April 15, at St Andrew's Church, Toronto, Out., by the Rev. Dr. D. J. MacDonell, Olive Wilmot Winains, daughter of Samuei Wilmot, esq., to Dr. Thomas H. Burchard, of New-York, GRIGGS-PRICE-At St. Thomas's Church, New-York, City, April 15th, 1893, by the Rev. John W. Brown, D. D., Laura Elizabeth, daughter of Warwick Price, of Cleveland, Onio, to John W. Griggs, of Paterson, New-Jersey.

Jersey.

HOPPIN-COWDIN-On Saturday, April 15th, 1893, at the Church of the Ascension, by the Right Rev. the Eishop of New-York, assisted by the Rev. Gouverneur Morris Wilkins and the Rev. Epipeanius Wilson, rector of St. Mark's Church, Newcastle, New-York, Hamilton Louis Hoppin and Alice, Caughter of the late Elliot C. Cowdin, eeq.

Cowdin, esq.

ROBE-MATTHEWS-On Saturday, April 15th, at the real-cence of the bride's uncle, John Lindley, 43 East 30th-st, by the Rev. Challes Cuthbert Hall, D. D., Caroline Whilfred, daughter of J. W. Matthews, of South Africa, to William Lispenard Robb, of Hartford, Conn. to William Lispenard Robb, of Hartferd, Conn.
WAITE-TURNER-At the home of her father, Mr.
Charles Stokes, on April 15th, by the Rev. Dr. Bradley,
Mrs. Helen Stokes Turner to Mr. Horace Gardeld Waite,
of Chicago.

#### DIED.

ANTHONY-On Saturday, April 15, 1893, Ellen Gaul, wife of Robert E. Anthony. wife of Robert E. Anthony. Friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence. No. 198 Greene-ave., Brooklyn, on Tues-day, the 18th inst., at 5 p. m. day, the 18th inst., at 5 p. m.

BUCKELLEW-At Jamesburg, N. J., on Sunday merning,
Catherine E. Crawford, wife of John D. Buckelew.

Puneral services at the residence of Mrs. James Buckelew, Tuesday, April 18, at 2:30 p. m.
Train via Pennsylvania R. R., 11:10 a. m.
Relatives and friends are invited without further notice.

ROMBIT-20n Sunday, April 19th, 1893, at Monticello, N. Y., after a betef lilness, Prof. John's Countile, prin-cipal of the Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, N. Y. Notice of funeral hereafter. Minneapolis and Michigan papers please copy.

DEWSNAP-On Sunday, April 16th, at his late residence, No. 123 Fast 34th-tt, John Dewsnap. Notice of funeral bereafter. London papers piece copy. EVANS-At the New-York Club, Captain James Francis

Evans.
Pumeral services at 4 o 4 in p. m., Monday, April 17th, at the Little Church without the Corner, 29th-st., between Fifth and Madistrates.

at the Little Charles tween Fifth and Madisti Arcs. Interment Tue-day at Louisy Cemetery. Philadelphia and London papers please copy.

Philadelphia and London papers please copy.

GORDON—In this city, on Saturday, April 15th, 1883,
George E. P., eldest son of tearge and Mary A. Gordon,
in the 42d year of his age.
Funeral services at the residence of his papents, 76 Parkave., on Tuesday, April 18th, at 10 a. m.
MILFORD—At New-Rochelle, N. Y., on April 15th, Victorine Elise, widow of J. Stanley Milford,
Funeral services at residence of her niere. Mrs. George B.
Ackerman, No. 51 Sound View-ave., Tuesday afternoon,
at 3 o'clock.
Train leaves Grand Central Station at 2:02.
Interment at convenience of family.

MINER—La Paterson, N. J., April 14th, the Rev. N. W.
Mines, D. D., aged 11 years.
Funeral service in chaple of Calvary Baptist Church, West

Miner, D. D., aged 'I years, Puneral service in chapel of Calvary Baptist Church, West 57th-st., Monday, April 17th at 8 p. m. People's Traction Company was organized MORGAN-On Friday evening. April 14th, at his late this year with a capital of \$10,000,000, to both lives fames K Morgan cod 65 years. Short illness, James R. Morgan, eged by years. Funeral services on Monday, 17th inst., at 3:30 p. m., at his late residence, 430 William at. Brick Church, on acrival of 2 50 train from foot of Parciay and Christopher

NEALE-On Saturday, April 15th, Mrs. Margaret E. D. Friends are invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, No. 330 West 19th-st., on Monday, April inte residence, No. 330 West 19th-st., on Monday, April 17th, at 5 o'clock p. m. OLIVER-At Chapin Home, Mrs. E. Oliver, in the 80th year of her age. Funeral from 21 Park Pince, Orange, N. J., Tuesday, April 18th, at 3 p. m.

Nonce of tuneral necessity of the Sayah M., widow of the late Sidney Seymour and daughter of Captain Seth ii. Mary. Puneral from he late residence. No. 3! South 24-st., on Tuesday, 18th inst., at half-past 2 o'clock. SollEY-Suddenly, on April 10th, at his late residence, Kingshand, N. J., Chas. J. Soley, age 72 years.

TODD - Entered into read Sunday, April 19th, Andrew J.
Todd, at his late residence, No. 202 West 77th-st.
Funeral services Tuesday, 10:30 n. m., at All Angels'
Church, corner of Sist-st, and West End-ave.
Interment at Woodlawn. Interment at Woodlawn.

fomPKINS—At Croton-on-Hudson, on Sunday morning,
Rachel Tompkins, in the 106th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully
invited to attend the funeral at the Church of St. Augustine, Croton-on-Hudson, on Toeslay, the 18th inst., at

VAN ALEN-At Chicago, suddenly, on April 14th, Mary to Van Alen, widow of J. Pruyn Van Alen and daughter of the late Benjachi C. Taylor, D. D., of Jersey City, Funeral services at Bergen Avenue Reformed Church, Jersey City, on Monday, April 17th, at 2 o'clock p. m. VAN BLARCOM-At Redlands, California, on Friday, April 14th, A. Lues Van Blarcom, formerly of New-York, aged 74 years.

VIAL-On April 10, Mary L., daughter of the late John Vist, axed 76 years.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at The Home, 1041a-st, and Amsterdam-ave., on Tuesday, April 18, at 10 a. m.
WEAVER-On Friday, April 18th, John Weaver, in his 87th year. Sith year.

Relatives and friends and members of Hancock Lodge, No. 49, L. O. of O. F., are havited to attend the funeral services at his lare tesidence, No. 283 South 4th-st., Brantlyn, on Member evening April 17th, at S p. m. WEYMAN-CB Thursday evening, April 13th, 1893, of apoplexy, at his late is licence, 18 West 23d-st., Charles S. Weyman, in the 65th year of his age.
Fineral services at Trinity Church, 25th-st., near Broadway, on Monthy morning, April 17th, at 10 o'clock.
Interment at Woodlawn.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.

# Special Notices.

A Joint Debate OVER THE

UNLIMITED FREE COINAGE OF SILVER

is now taking place in The Weekly Dilune, between WILLIAM M. STEWART, United States Senator from Nevada, backed by the best silver authorities, in favor of Free Coinage, and Hon. Roswell G. Horr, backed by Re-publican authorities, against it. This is a strong and intensely interesting debate.

The Weekly Tribune, \$1 a year. Single copies,

wrapped for mailing, 3 cepts.

THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

Postofice Notice.

Foreign mails will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

MONDAY—At I p. m. for Jamaica and Greytawn, per s. s. Amur (letters for Belize, Goatemala, Puerto Cortes and Traxillo must be directed "per Amur"); at "3 p. m. for Belize, Puerto Cortez and Guatemala, per s. s. Stillwater, from New-Orleans; at 4 p. m. for La Plata countries direct, per s. s. Ardaumhor; at 6:30 p. m. for China and Janan, per steamer from Vancouver (letters must be directed "via Vancouver").

1UESDAY—At 6 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. Lahn, via Southampten and Bremen (etters for Ireland must be directed "per Lahn"; at 1 p. m. (supplementary 1:30 p. m.) for Beremuda, per s. s. Murlei; at "4 p. m. for Bueshelds, per s. s. Morgan, from New-Orleans; at "3 p. m. for Bocas del Toro, per s. s. Washington, from New-Orleans. wednesday-at 5:20 a. m. for Netherlands direct, WEDNESDAY—At 5.20 a. m. for Netherlands direct, r. s. Dutbeldam, via Ansisteriam (letters must be rected "per Detheidam"); 54 5.30 a. m. for Europe, per s. Majestle, via Queenstown; at 6 a. m. for Belgrium rect, per s. s. Friesland, via Autwerp (letters must be rected "ner Friesland"); at 1 p. m. for Cuta, per s. s. moori, via Havana; at 5d p. m. for Bocas del Toro, per s. s. Franklin, from New-Orlanas.

# Religions Notices.

connective van corr. Postmaste

NOON-DAY MEETING, 96 Fifth-ave., Metrops Meetings, Rev. C. H. YATMAN, leader.—To-morrow ored Jubilee Singers will sing both noon and night sary